THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

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ILLINOIS.

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO LOAN.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

AGENTS WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

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STORE TO RENT.

DOCK TO RENT.

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MEDFORD RUM.

TO SPORTSMEN.

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SITUATION WANTED

GENERAL NOTICES.

BOUNTY! $100 BOUNTY!

PATENTS.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

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DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH,

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

When Congress, a few days since, passed the act "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union," we supposed it was merely providing for the deficiencies in State laws on this subject, and that the bill was, therefore, entirely proper. An examination of the law does not confirm this judgment, either as to its efficacy, justice, or wisdom. On the contrary, we think the law, in several particulars, of doubtful constitutionality, and, as a party measure, a great mistake. The act passed last week provides:

1. Penalties for false registration and for preventing registration.

2. That in any city having upward of 20,000 inhabitants, upon the application of any two citizens, the Judge of the United States Circuit Court shall appoint, for each election precinct, two citizens, to be Supervisors of Election. These Supervisors are to attend all registrations, to select names to be challenged, to copy the poll-lists, to scrutinize the registry lists; they are also to attend each election, to challenge any vote; and to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot on which is a vote for member of Congress; to forward the result to a Chief Supervisor, accompanied by a statement of their opinions and judgments of how the election was conducted.

3. These Supervisors are authorized to take such position at the polls, "whether before or behind the ballot-boxes," as will enable them to best perform their duties; and in the same way during the counting of the ballots.

4. If any Supervisor shall not be allowed to perform his duties at any precinct, he shall report within ten days the facts to the Chief Supervisor, who shall investigate the case, compel the attendance of witnesses, and report the result to Congress.

5. At such elections, the Marshal of the district shall appoint special deputies to aid the Election Supervisors, who shall attend the elections, and who shall have power "to arrest and take into custody, with or without process," any person who, in their judgment, may commit, or attempt, fraudulent registration, or voting, or fraudulent conduct upon the part of an officer of the election, the Deputy Marshals and the Inspectors of Election being the judges of what may be fraudulent, or an attempt at fraud.

6. Any person acting under any official authority from any State, or any other person who shall interfere with the Supervisors or the Marshals, or their deputies, in the exercise of any of their powers, "shall be liable to instant arrest without process," and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years. The Marshals and Supervisors may summon the bystanders to aid them, when resisted.

7. The United States Circuit Court is to appoint, annually, a Chief Supervisor of Elections, who shall organize the Judicial District, and who shall prepare instructions to the Election Supervisors; who shall receive applications for appointments, and generally have charge of the details of election business.

8. All jurisdiction over actions against officers for alleged misconduct or injury under this act is taken away from the State Courts, and placed exclusively in the Federal Courts.

This act rests upon the assumption that Congress, and the United States Marshals and their deputies, are more competent to protect the political liberties of the people than the people themselves. We have an election in this city every four years, in which Presidential Electors, Governor and State officers, twenty-five members of the General Assembly, twenty Aldermen, and other officers, State and municipal, to the aggregate number of 50, are to be chosen. At the same election we have to choose one member of Congress. Under the pretence of regulating the election of this one member of Congress, this act interposes the power of the United States Marshals to take possession of the registration books, and of the ballot-boxes, with power to exclude any other persons; with absolute power to arrest any voter or any other person objecting to their proceeding, and with power to arrest the Inspectors of Election appointed under the State law, and imprison them, and to disregard any and every State or municipal law or judicial process which might restrain them.

Though, nominally, this is to be done with respect to the election of the member of Congress, it must affect equally the election of all the other officers, State and local, voted for at the same time. Has Congress the right, or, having the technical power, ought it thus to attempt to take the management, control, and regulation of elections for State and local officers out of the hands of the people of the State, and from under the laws of the State? It is understood that this law, as well as the one of which it is amendatory, is designed particularly for New York city, and to secure that State for the Republican party. It is undeniable that the elections in New York city have been for many years fraudulent, and that the persons in power have been able to perpetuate their ascendancy by fraud at the elections. But is it not equally notorious that to these frauds certain men controlling the local Republican organizations have been consenting parties, sharing in the pecuniary profits resulting from the frauds? Was not the execution of this law last November, in New York city, proof of its utter futility and folly? Were not the Inspectors of the Registry nominated to the courts by the Republican managers chosen from the most degraded and abandoned classes, thieves, pimps, convicts, and ruffians? Were they not selected in the interest of Tammany Hall, and, as such, were they not bought and paid for? Had Tammany Hall selected these men, it would not have dared to present such an array of infamous characters, nor insulted a respectable judiciary by palming such men off as fit for any official duty whatever.

The trouble in New York city is, that Tammany Hall runs both the Democratic and the Republican city organizations; and, to a great extent rules the managers of both parties in the State. Whenever it requires Republican aid, for any scheme, legislative, personal, or political, that aid is always to be had upon being paid for.

But the effect of this legislation upon [illegible] ... [illegible] ... party which adopts it. Under this law, Federal troops may be employed to aid the Marshals in enforcing [illegible] ... [illegible]

ballot-boxes, and the counting of the votes, delegated to two "invincible Democrats," with power to arrest any person questioning their proceedings, and having authority to order the Federal soldiers to clear the precinct of the "naygurs," or other Republican voters. Do the Republicans of Chicago, or of any other part of the West or South, want to surrender their right to hold their elections under State laws, and local officers, to irresponsible Deputy Marshals, clothed with the most arbitrary and extraordinary powers? Yet that is the law which Congress has just enacted, and which, upon a [illegible] ... confer these immense powers upon the Democratic party. We protest against this law, capable as it is of being abused to such a monstrous extent, and we think that, in whatever light it may be regarded, its enactment will prove a grave mistake.

THE LAW OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A bill is pending at Springfield, relating to the rights and liabilities of husband and wife, upon which we comment, only to show that great caution and comprehensive legal knowledge are required in dealing with such a subject. We take up its clauses seriatim:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That any married woman of lawful age may manage, control, mortgage, sell, grant, convey, lease, devise, or in any manner dispose of her own property, real and personal, without the joinder or assent of her husband.

Every lawyer knows, that the principal use which has been made, thus far, of the statutes passed in the various States, allowing married women to hold property, independent of the control of their husbands, has been to enable the husband to put his own property, the result of his own business and earnings, into the name and hands of his wife, in such manner that both may continue in joint occupation and enjoyment of the property, without its being liable for the further debts or risks of the husband's business. Such conveyances are generally sustained against all persons except creditors whom the husband owes at the time he causes the transfer to be made to his wife, and, as to them, it is a fraud. Practically, it borders closely upon fraud, by enabling the husband to appear in society as the ostensible owner of property in which, by the record, he has no interest. But, as the records of real estate are open to all, and none need trust the husband on the credit of his mere appearance, it falls short of legal fraud.

The above is the one all-pervading, practical use made of the law, viz., to enable both husband and wife to continue in the enjoyment of property without it being liable for the debts of the husband's business. The husband causes the property, in all cases, to be conveyed to the wife, because of his abundant trust in her affection for him, and, practically, upon an implied agreement that he is to exercise much the same direction and control of it as if it were in his own name.

The law at present provides that all property which a married woman owns before marriage, or acquires during coverture, in good faith, *from any other person than her husband,* shall be her separate property, independent of all control of her husband. This statute is framed in harmony with the principle which has long prevailed in equity, that a conveyance to the wife of property belonging to the husband raises an implied trust in favor of the husband, to the extent that a court of equity would restrain the wife from conveying it without her husband's consent. The statute, as it is in this respect, is right. Property which comes to the wife through the husband's business, or as the result of his earnings, or of their joint earnings, ought not to be exempted from the husband's control nor from the implied trust which equity has heretofore created in his favor. Though implied and silent trusts generally are abolished by the statute of Illinois, yet we do not doubt that, as the terms of our present statute concerning a married woman expressly exempt from her independent control the property acquired from him, a court of equity would enforce an implied trust in his favor wherever the consideration for the property was paid by him or by both.

To enable her to dispose independently of property which the husband has presented to her is to spread a temptation before weak or fickle women to betray the trust reposed in them by their husbands. We know of at least one instance in point, in New York. A married woman had received from her husband some $30,000 worth of his property, while he was in good business and in full health. He became paralyzed, and she simultaneously took a paramour. She granted an annuity to her husband of $400 a year, and sailed for Europe with her paramour, both of them living on the fortune of her paralyzed husband. The law in New York was framed as the new bill proposes to frame our law in Illinois. Had it been framed as the Illinois statute is now, their crime could have been prevented.

It must be remembered that, though the husband's obligation to support the wife can cease only through her own misconduct, and continues even though the wife may have separate property, yet the wife never comes under any personal obligation to support the husband, even though she may have received property from him the income of which is sufficient to support him. Hence, it is just, in view of the purposes for which husbands usually place their property in the hands of their wives, to retain the husband's control and the implied trust in his favor. We prefer the law as it stands.

Again, the bill proposes to enact that—

"She may engage in, and carry on in her own name, any trade, business, occupation, employment, or profession."

This is incomplete, and, of itself, effects nothing. Married women have always, and everywhere, engaged in trades, business, and occupations without limit, unless they required the holding of some office or diploma, as in the case of an attorney or Notary. What the statute needs to do is to determine the legal effect and consequences of her doing business. Suppose the husband has a furniture store on Lake street, and furnishes his wife with means to set up a millinery store on State street, and both have one residence on Michigan avenue, what property is liable for the wife's debts incurred in her millinery business, if she fails? Is it her stock of goods only? That would be a clear fraud, for the profits of her store may have furnished the residence on Michigan avenue, and held up from insolvency the store on Lake street! Shall the furniture of their joint residence (over and above what the law exempts) be liable? But that may not be her separate property. It may be wholly her husband's. Must a husband, merely because he is a husband, have no control or voice whatever in the question whether his wife shall go into business, and yet be liable for all the debts of that business? or, which is the same thing, have all the property of which they are in joint possession taken away from him to pay her debts?

A husband's control over his wife's personal property, and over the rents and profits of her real estate, is now given to him, because he has become absolutely liable for her support, and is supposed to need all the means and assistance she can render for that purpose.

It is logically clear that whatever law gives the wife independent control of her earnings and property, and authorizes her to go into business, and contract without her husband's consent, should either limit the extent to which her husband is to become liable for the debts she may incur in her separate business, or absolve the husband entirely from all obligation to support her. The statute, therefore, should be so framed that any married woman, living with her husband, desiring to do business on her own account, should first file a statement distinguishing her separate property from her husband's, and absolving her husband from any further obligation to support her. Otherwise a husband might easily be ruined by the debts of a business in which he had no agency or control. Again, the bill says:

"And she may contract and be contracted with, [illegible] ..."

The first half of the sentence quoted declares that she may convey her real estate without his joining in the conveyance, and the second declares that such conveyance shall not affect his life estate. This [illegible] ...

now contract with regard to her separate property so as to bind herself and the property, and also with regard to necessaries, so as to bind her husband. In what wider sphere is her contract to be made good. The words "the same as if she were single" are meaningless, practically, because a single woman's contract can only affect herself, and a married woman's contract, if it is not concerning her separate property, nor for articles of use suitable to her station in life, called necessaries, must relate to and bind her husband's property. If a married woman speculates in grain and loses, is the furniture of the residence occupied by her husband and herself to be liable to pay her debts so incurred?

A man, married or single, is a recognized business agent. The law regards his possession and use of all personal property as the sufficient *indicia* of his ownership, and allows it to be seized for his debts. But, shall all the property of her husband, of which a married woman is in the enjoyment and use, be seized for her debts? These are the points which a "married woman's act" needs to make clear, and the above sections only make them far more a muddle than they are now. Again:

SECTION 3. The husband shall not be liable for his wife's debts, contracts, and obligations, made before marriage, nor for those made in her own name after marriage; nor shall the husband be liable for his wife's torts committed before marriage, nor for those committed after marriage, unless committed by his direction or consent.

The husband never was liable for his wife's torts committed before marriage. He is liable for her debts incurred before marriage, and for debts and torts during marriage. He ought not now to be liable for her debts incurred before marriage, because, by the statute of 1861, he has ceased to receive the personal property which she owned before marriage, and the receipt of which formed the reason, at common law, for holding him liable for her ante-nuptial debts. But, suppose that clause of the above statute is passed which exempts a husband from liability for the wife's torts, unless committed by his direction or consent? Such cases are not frequent, but, as a question of justice, one may be supposed. A woman in high social position, but having no separate property, circulates a gratuitous slander concerning another lady, for which a jury might render a verdict of $5,000 damages. Because her husband cannot be shown to have directed or consented to the slander, the injured party is without remedy. Under the old and existing rule, if he directs or consents, he alone is liable. If not, both are justly liable. We like the old rule better. Again:

"SECTION 5. Any married woman may bring and maintain any action at law or equity, in her own name, the same as if single; and the money or property received upon the settlement of any such action, or upon any judgment or decree in her favor, shall be her own property."

Well, suppose she brings her action, and fails, whose property is to pay the costs? The chief reason of joining another party with a married woman is to get a responsible plaintiff, and, if the married woman is to sue alone, then let the statute first declare what portion of the property jointly enjoyed by herself and her husband shall be liable for the costs of her suit. Again:

"SECTION 6. Any married woman may be sued in any action at law or equity, separate from her husband, the same as if single, and all her property, real and personal, shall be, and remain, subject to the payment and collection of any judgment or decree rendered against her: *Provided,* that any married woman shall have the same property exempt from levy and sale as is provided by law for any other persons."

The last clause of this section doubles the amount of property which any married couple can now hold exempt from the claims of their creditors. Perhaps this may be wise, but we judge not. We think the inducements to cover up property by fraud, and prevent the collection of debts, are sufficient already. On the whole, we trust the Legislature will adopt, as to all such bills as the above, the useful maxim, *festina lente.* If any bill at all affecting the marriage relation is to be passed, let it be one which displays a comprehension of the law as it now is, and the delicate nature of the rights and interests it deals with.

The recent action of thirty-four Republican members of the Indiana Legislature, in resigning their seats, as a piece of strategy to checkmate the policy of the Democrats in that Legislature, has been severely commented upon, as a matter of course, by the Democratic press, and not less by Republican journals, to which the transaction looked too much like a Democratic trick—too much, in fact, like the trick of the same sort played by the Democratic minority of the same Legislature, a year ago, to thwart the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. But there are several reasons why the two transactions should not be condemned in the same breath. One is, that the resigning members of this session had the justification of precedent, which those of last year had not. Another, and probably the strongest, reason is, that the Democrats had been playing underhand ever since the session began. They had secured their control of the Senate by ousting a Republican member by an irregular process, and were about to perpetuate their iniquity by gerrymandering the State so that next fall's election should insure the choice of a Democratic majority in each house.

While the practice of a minority thus factiously thwarting the purposes of a majority is of itself reprehensible, it is not, in view of the circumstances, probable that the act of the Indiana Representatives will be as generally condemned as the Democratic party managers calculate upon, notwithstanding they have issued an address telling the people how many beneficent laws they were about to enact, and would have enacted, but for the rash act of the thirty-four Republicans.

Senator Alexander, of the Illinois Legislature, is, we believe, the President of one of those railroads built by municipal subscriptions, and, like Senator Starne (also a railroad President), is a champion of the tax-stealing law of the last session, and very anxious to have the Legislature recognize that law in some form or another. It appears that there is a hitch in the law. In some counties there are county, city, and township subscriptions. The difficulty now is to decide to which of these subscriptions the taxes stolen from the State are to be applied. The Auditor refuses to decide this question. Senator Alexander proposes that the present Legislature shall recognize the law of 1869, by amending it, and by providing for a proper disposition of the plunder.

The act of 1869 has no defence at this time. The most that is claimed for it is, that the counties and railroads have acquired rights under it which cannot now be taken away by a repeal of the act. While we have no doubt that the Legislature may repeal the whole act safely, on the ground of its being void, it can certainly repeal those portions requiring the Auditor to be the agent to collect interest for bondholders. But, if this be not done, the Legislature should let the railways and the bondholders stand on their rights just as they are. Let them have all they have obtained that they can legally claim, but nothing more. The Legislature has no authority to pass any law recognizing the exemption of any railroad or other property from taxation, or to regulate the division among the recipients of any portion of the State revenue illegally diverted from the one purpose for which it was levied. The duty of the Legislature is to touch not nor handle the dishonest legislation of 1869, but to let it stand, if it can, the judgment of the courts upon its validity.

How Minister Motley Parts His Hair.

The *Nation* gave currency, a few weeks ago, to a story that the President's dislike to Minister Motley was founded, in some degree, upon the latter gentleman's habit of parting his hair in the middle. The same journal took occasion to satirize, indirectly, the triviality of the objection, and has been on that account attacked by many of the newspapers who are friendly to the President and do not believe he would be influenced in so important a matter by any such trifling consideration. Referring to these criticisms, the journal referred to compiles some grave statistics concerning the geographical development of public opinion on the hair-parting question. West of Butler's greenback policy line, viz., the western border of Pennsylvania, it maintains, public opinion is almost unanimous in favor of side-parting. East of that line there is a very respectable party which boldly advocates [illegible] ... whether the line of division extend straight over the bump of veneration and of adhesiveness, or whether it deflect to the right or the left of these occipital landmarks.

The harmony of [illegible] ... proof that there is something ... a valuable index of character. We all know plain, practical, sensible men, who have that trace of intolerance which will not brook anything which savors of the fop. Now, if anything in a man's personal appearance strikes the plain citizen as foppish and effeminate, it is the peculiarity attributed to Mr. Motley. And yet, those whose experience has extended into cosmopolitan, or into even cultivated life, and who have had their eyes about them meanwhile, have observed that there are many men of really sterling qualities whose personal habits would inevitably impress the plain citizen as foppish. As civilization advances and society becomes more cosmopolitan, the proportion of those who have both leisure and taste for scrupulous attention to personal appearance, along with other kindred exercises, increases; and, accordingly, there comes forward, every now and then, to confront the prejudices of your plain citizen, a first-class fellow whom he at once sets down as a silly fop, but whom, if he had scanned him as he ought, or tried him by his works, he would have been forced to assign to a very different class. We say this not as an encouragement to dilettantism, or effeminacy, or luxury, but as a fact which exists, and which should be acknowledged.

We are not by any means positive that a popular vote would not result in the calling home from appointments abroad of all persons who part their hair in the middle. Then, if foreign governments, equally intolerant and finical on the opposite side, should insist that they would receive no Ambassadors who did *not* part their hair in the middle, there would have to be a compromise made, viz., to send none but bald-headed men abroad.

The police have been making a general raid on the fortune-tellers of Chicago, and have had all the "business clairvoyants," "infallible seers," "seventh-daughters-of-seventh-daughters," etc., up in a body before his worship, Justice Summerfield. The Justice let off all those who claimed astrology as a religious belief, and fined the rest some nominal sum, which fine he abated—probably to see whether the prophesyings of the prophetesses shall come true or not, to enable him to decide whether or not they are swindlers. In this respect the Chicago seers will not have the same advantage as the French astronomer who predicted boldly that a certain comet would not, as then generally expected, annihilate the earth. He confessed that he knew nothing about it, any how, but that, if his prediction came true, he would get credit accordingly, and, if it didn't, things would naturally be in such a condition as to make his fame as an astronomer a matter of very little moment.

Mr. John H. Keyser, of New York, has, at his own expense, erected and furnished a hospital in New York city. It will accommodate 200 patients, and has thus far cost $180,000. It is to be called the "Stranger's Hospital," in which patients will be accommodated at moderate compensation, or gratuitously, as the circumstances may suggest. The medical staff is composed of eminent men—all volunteers. This is a noble charity, and the unostentatious way in which Mr. Keyser has employed his means, during his lifetime, in affording practical benefits to the sick and distressed, is worthy of all commendation and emulation.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Fifty-five thousand dollars and ten acres of land have been subscribed for the erection of a Presbyterian college at Wenona.

—A wild cat, weighing fifty pounds, was caught in the vicinity of Jonesboro last week.

—The Peoria *Transcript* says: "Readers will recollect that, about a year ago, the express office at Chapin, in this State, was broken into, and the safe and its contents carried off. No clue could be found to the robbers, and the affair was soon forgotten. A few weeks ago, a man named Stephen Van Black, a resident of Chapin, and who has hitherto borne a good character, became insane, and, in his delirium, declared that he knew something about the robbery. Being questioned, he described where the safe was buried, and, after a short search, it was found near the place described by him. Its contents, however, had all been removed. There seems little doubt that the remorse following the commission of the robbery unsettled the reason of Van Black."

IOWA.

Judge W. G. Woodward, a prominent resident of the State for more than thirty years, having been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, State Senator, &c., died at Muscatine on the 24th inst.

—The Oskaloosa *Herald* mentions that a new railroad company was formed on Thursday, to build a road from that point, over the old Iowa Central grade, *via* Toledo and Cedar Falls, to Winona. F. W. H. Sheffield, of the Construction Company, was elected President.

—The latest railroad project the Albia Union has heard of is that of running a road from Lecona, Warren County, *via* Russell and Moravia, to Moulton. It is proposed to make it an extension of Colonel Gardner's Indianola & Des Moines Railroad, which would secure a line direct from Des Moines to St. Louis.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says: "There is one city in Iowa where the efforts of publishers of a daily paper are appreciated and encouraged. Ottumwa is this goodly city, and the *Courier* is the daily. Its senior editor is Supervisor of Internal Revenue; its other editor is Postmaster; its third man is Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and the city editor is City Clerk."

WISCONSIN.

The Racine *Journal* says that for some time past, that city has been infested with a gang of burglars, whose exploits have caused a good deal of trouble. It has finally been discovered that the crimes were perpetrated by a regularly-organized gang of boys, ranging from 14 to 20 years of age; and four of the lads have been arrested.

INDIANA.

The Muncie *Times* states that Daniel Stutsbaker, of Delaware County, has a veritable "woolly horse," which is young, well made, and covered with a heavy coat of wool.

—A Richmond lady has been fined for emphasizing her arguments with the servant-girl with too frequent use of a broomstick over the latter's head.

—Isaac Mendenhall, of Hagerstown, died, on Saturday, from the effects of excessive laughter. He burst a blood-vessel, and was dead in fifteen minutes thereafter.

—A marriage was recently solemnized in Harrison County under the following extraordinary complications: Gustavus Marsh married Mrs. Judith Boothby. The father of Marsh, William Marsh, killed St. Clair Young, Mrs. Boothby's grandfather. Mrs. Boothby's uncle, Stanley Young, killed her husband's father, William Marsh. In addition, Mrs. Boothby's father, Colonel Timberlake, was killed by one Henry Lowmyer.

MICHIGAN.

One of the cars attached to a train which arrived at Detroit on Tuesday evening of last week, was found to contain a little girl about 5 years old, to whose cloak was pinned a paper inscribed, "This girl goes to Kendallville, Indiana." No one could be found on the train who knew anything about her, and a lady, *en route* to her home in Toledo, took the child, expressing her willingness to keep her until her friends should be heard from.

THE TERRITORIES.

Wyoming produces quantities of precious stones. The topaz, amethyst, agate, opal, jasper, chalcedony, garnet, and several others, are found there, and all of the very finest quality.

—The Central City (Col.) *Register* of Feb. 22 says:

"The Caribou Mine shows astonishingly good results as a reward for the last few weeks' work done in development. A cross-cut was started from the second level, on the south crevice, to find the north vein. This has been cut in running fourteen feet, and the north crevice now shows a vein of shipping-ore nearly four feet in width. The pay is mostly quartz, of which a sample taken for an average assays over 300 ounces silver per ton. There are also seams of galena from one to three inches in that shaft about 70 ounces. In the lower level on the south crevice, 111 feet west of the main shaft, a remarkably rich pocket of ore has been opened. It consists of probably the purest silver glance ever mined in this country, and assays enormously. An average specimen assayed 17,836 ... per ton, while the purest assays $32,724 ... in coin. Such a rich body of ore can only exist in a pocket, but at present it shows nearly eighteen inches in width. Its length and depth are not yet ascertained; but its occurrence, if only as a very small pocket, is remarkable and very satisfactory. The bottom of the shaft now shows about 10 feet of shipping ore, about two inches of which is first-class. The quartz is literally filled with native silver, and very rarely is ore found containing it in such liberal proportions. The east drift on this same south crevice shows twenty-eight inches of shipping ore, and it is enough to say that this looks better than ever. The situation at this date is very satisfactory. Both crevices contain the bodies of shipping ore, and one has a pocket that may only yield specimens, but may again yield many thousand dollars' worth of the very richest silver ore."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maryland is to have an inebriate asylum for women.

—Anticosti Island was recently sold to a mining company for $500,000.

—Canada is agog at an American speculator who employs 300 men fishing for trout in the Dominion.

—At Waterbury, Conn., recently, a number of photographs of a burning building were taken at midnight, when the flames were fiercest, by the use of the magnesium light.

—At New Bedford, Mass., a lady advertises to give instruction in cooking, announcing that "special attention is given to bread-making, and pure, good yeast."

—Four Egyptian students have recently entered the Syrian Protestant College at Beyrout, having come from 600 miles up the Nile.

—There are used 15,000 fuses in blasting at the different headings of the Hoosac Tunnel in a single month.

—A Boston clergyman, recently, in answer to a request to read from the pulpit on a Sunday a circular announcing a church fair, expressed his strong disapproval of such a course to raise money, as unsanctioned by the Scriptures.

—At a recent fire in Texas the engine stuck fast in a mud hole, and was dug out just in time to find the blaze burned down.

—In Maine, on the 11th and 12th inst., "there was no business worthy of a paragraph in the Magistrates' Court." A local newspaper says, plaintively: "Unless the people violate the laws a little more, there will be no use for Justices of the Peace."

—A young man in Middlebury, Me., whose store had been robbed, fixed a spring gun for the benefit of the burglars, which they ... the young man ... who wished to get something from the store, he went back, thoughtlessly opened the door, was shot by the spring gun, and received such injuries that he died the next morning.

—Portland, Maine, is happy. It has three Express companies bidding there, and steamers, too, to its wharves. And so ... the Hills city turns ... to Boston, and asks why it ... "amiable" ... when it cannot ...

—The Public Health Committee of the city of ... [illegible]

PERSONAL.

The Charleston German Rifle Club have elected Emperor William their Honorary President for life.

—Robert Toombs is advertised to lecture in Atlanta, Ga., on "Magna Charta."

—Robert Browning has grown very old in appearance since his wife's death, though the vigor of his constitution is unimpaired. Only 59, he would be mistaken for 75, judged by his face.

—Napoleon III. at Wilhelmshohe, was the 21st person in Germany who received the news of the capitulation of Paris by telegraph.

—The story that Alexander H. Stephens had embraced Swedenborgianism is contradicted by the Atlanta *Constitution.*

—Charles Carter, of Windsor Locks, has been ordered by the Connecticut Superior Court to pay $3,000 for slandering a New Haven man and his wife.

—A Philadelphia paper maliciously accuses a contemporary of cutting off the whiskers in a picture which once did service as a portrait of Dickens, and publishing it as a true portrait of Hanlon, the murderer.

—The Hon. David Manning Camp, formerly a prominent Vermont politician, died, at his residence in Derby, on the 20th inst., aged 89 years. He served for many years in the Legislature, and for five years was Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

—Ex-Governor William C. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, whose death has just been announced, was a Democrat, but that did not prevent him from taking an active part in the Dorr rebellion, on the law-and-order side, and he is reputed to have led the troop of horse which closely pursued the fugitive Dorr several miles into Connecticut. During the late rebellion he steadfastly supported the Government, and sent several sons into the Union army. Two or three of his sons still remain in the United States service, and three are merchants in California.

—In 1868 the husband of Mary Campbell, colored, was assassinated by disguised men, about ten miles east of Huntsville, Ala. She has now brought suit against Madison County. Last spring Mr. H. R. Thompson, a well-known citizen, was killed by disguised men, at his residence, about nine miles north of Huntsville, and Mrs. Kate D. Thompson now sues the county. Under the law, declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, not less than $5,000 must be awarded in each case, if the proof is that the killing was done by disguised men—to be paid by the county out of its Treasury.

—The Boston *Post* says: "Greeley is taking pains to break us lies some of the stories about his chirography. Next, he'll probably deny that when Senator Revels wrote him, asking about the best mode of cultivating strawberries, he advised him to plant them with his corn, 'dropping two or three strawberry seeds in each hill, and letting the vines climb up on the cornstalks. In this way they need no poling, and fruit can be shaken off in the fall and packed for winter use.' Mr. Greeley complains that the Boston *Post* has made him the target of 'fifteen hundred baseless fabrications.' He wants it stopped on account of fatigue in keeping the count."

—Anson Thompson, who died in New York on Wednesday last, in the 73d year of his age, was the son of Jonathan Thompson, Collector of the Port of New York under President Monroe and John Quincy Adams, President of the Manhattan Company, and Chairman of the Democratic Republican General Committee. At the age of 19 he went into his father's office, and in two years after was made Cashier of the Custom House. After this he became successively Cashier of the Fulton Bank, Cashier of the Bank of America, and President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which latter position he held at the time of his death.

—About a month ago two brothers and one sister, named Gerald ... all well advanced in years, commenced a family living ... at Cornwall, near Newburg, New York. Three weeks after the sister had the misfortune to fall and break a limb. One of the brothers, Gerald, was taken sick shortly after the accident, and the well brother had to make himself both nurse and housekeeper for the family. One day this brother went out, started the fire, and returned to Gerald's bed, apparently to wait, as he had been accustomed, until the room became warm. As he continued to lie there for some time afterward, Gerald thought his brother was over-sleeping himself, and attempted to wake him. To his horror he found that he was dead. The cause of death, unsuspected before, was disease of the heart. A few days after the sister died from the effects of the fall; and on Monday last, Gerald, the surviving brother, died of his illness.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Feb. 25 says: "The Hon. John N. Conyngham, a well-known jurist, met his death at Magnolia, Miss., by being run over by a train of cars. The deceased was for many years a citizen of Wilkesbarre, but spent his early manhood in this city. Here he studied law in the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, but commenced the active practice of his profession in the part of the State where he resided so long. For thirty years he presided on the bench. About a year ago he retired from the bench, and on that occasion he was the recipient of a handsome testimonial from members of the bar. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was the father-in-law of the present Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. He was a leader of the Evangelical, or Low Church, party, and was president of several church associations, among them the American Missionary Society." His age was 75 years.

POLITICAL.

The Assistant Aldermen of New York are said to be in the habit of loaning their official badges to their friends, "to secure them free admission to prize-fights and other entertainments."

Hon. Thomas H. Selby is urged by the San Francisco *Alta* as the Republican nominee for Governor of California.

—General Kilpatrick is talked of as the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Joel Parker is the man for the Democrats.

—A number of speculators have bought up the old bonds repudiated by Mississippi over thirty years ago, for a mere song, and are at work to induce the present Legislature of that State to provide for their payment. The original amount was about five millions, but the ring now claims some thirty millions.

—At the banquet given him in Louisville, United States Senator-elect Stevenson said that in no unwary moment would he forget that he should act not at the mere behests of party, but in the interests of the entire country; and that, when he came to act for Kentucky, it should be for the honor of the whole State, whether Republican or Democratic. "Let us," said he, "forget that we ever had a war. Let every true American heart banish from its receptacle the thought that this country was ever divided."

—A public meeting of citizens of Marion Township, Linn County, Iowa, was held a few days ago, at which an address was adopted to the people of Iowa, "urging the laboring classes to unite in one grand political reform movement against the present high taxes and general political corruption." The address states that "Active measures are being taken to start a paper to represent our principles," and concludes with the following resolutions:

"1. That we will oppose all unjust taxation.

"2. That all high salaries ought to be immediately cut down."

Mr. O. H. Gray was chosen Corresponding Secretary, "to correspond with people in other portions of the State of Iowa who will take part in the present political reform."

—Pennsylvania thinks it can claim the Democratic nomination for President, and presents the names of General Hancock and Chief Justice Thompson.

—A New England citizen, after witnessing the drunken antics of Saulsbury on the floor of the United States Senate, asked a Senator, "Why don't you expel him?" "We have often threatened to do so," replied the Senator, "and I can't think of but one reason why we have allowed him to remain." "What is that?" asked the stranger. "Why, you see," replied the Senator, dryly, "it is so dreadfully stupid up there, that even Saulsbury's drunken performances are sometimes a great relief!"

—The Washington *Patriot* says that Mr. Justice Nelson declined the offer of a place on the High Commission when first tendered to him, and only yielded to the urgent and reiterated importunities of Mr. Fish. The Judge is now 79 years old, and hale and vigorous for that advanced age.

—The principal names mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor in Iowa are Colonel C. C. Carpenter, Major Henry O'Connor, and Hon. John A. Elliott. Colonel Carpenter served through the war on the staffs of General G. W. Dodge and John A. Logan, and has just retired from four years of service as Register of the State Land Office. Major O'Connor is a well-known Irish orator. He was a private soldier at Wilson's Creek, and afterwards a Major in one of the Iowa regiments. At present he is Attorney-General, and a champion of the female suffragists. Elliott has been Auditor of State during the last six years. The State Convention will, probably, meet in July.

WASHINGTON.

The Carnival.

Sketches of Life and Nonsense.

The Big Balls.

The Mighty Masquerade.

Episodes Between the Curbs.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Four successive holidays,—the Sabbath, two days of "Carnival," and Washington's birthday,—have made this town cherubic amongst towns.

THE CARNIVAL'S ORIGIN.

The Carnival must be considered according to its origin, to give it due meed. The agitation about the removal of the capital, now nearly two years ancient, the broadside uprising of the press that Washington never did anything for itself, but leaned against Congress like a civil cripple, and some adjunct asperity of the same nature in Congress, had aroused a sensitive spirit of enterprise here, and the dozen men of wealth and vitality resolved to do something of an imposing sort. Unfortunately there was nothing to do, because the conditions of such a settlement as this compel it to go to Congress for every act of incorporation, and after looking all round the arena of notions an International Fair was suggested. This roused the ire of other places, like New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and Congress refused to let Washington hold a fair. The vital citizens then resolved to pave their Avenue, a broad architectural ravine 160 feet wide and a mile long, and in this they proved, by interruptions and injunctions unlimited, but finally covered the mighty forum with wood. At this considerable achievement the editor of a daily newspaper here, a gushing Celt—probably with the reminiscence of the Boston Peace Jubilee in mind—cried aloud for a Carnival, after the Roman manner, to be held up and down this newly paved "avenue." He kept up the row day after day, and everybody who the Dondee "interviewed" on the subject spread the contagion of the thing abroad, and, at last, the sensitive citizens, against their cool judgment, fell "dragooned" into this exotic species of holiday, fearful that, because it should come to pass there would be another shout of "Washington has failed in another attempt!" The right of any newspaper thus to drive a public sentiment into what on its surface seemed to be folly, is much to be questioned as the curious condition of civic spirit which acts upon an imputation. We can all admit that this "Carnival" could do no harm, and not much waste. Unwillingly assumed, it was faithfully undertaken, and, according to my experience in such things, it was a full success. Forty thousand dollars were subscribed for it downright, none of which came from government officials. The only processes to recover any part of this were a couple of balls, and the rent of some rows of seats. The Mayor, who is a dignified church member, and master-mechanic, shook off his scruples and consented to look at a horse-race. The police force here is one of the best in the country, and decent opinion became a statute of itself on this occasion, the constabulary compelling every offensive mask, banner, and behavior to conform to the standard of "joy without rudeness." The newspapers put by all captiousness, and the very clergy held their peace. If any gibe or jeer came from less sensitive cities or presses without, it was passed in silence. And thus the remarkable phenomenon—for an Eastern city,—was presented, of a mere agreement having power beyond law. The town was governed by a vigilance committee in the interest of good humor.

WHAT THE CARNIVAL WAS.

It will not be fresh reading for you, after the telegraph reports, to describe this two days' frolic. About twenty thousand strangers came in on the low-fare trains, and many of these would have slept in the streets but for the forethought of the Citizens' Committee, who resolved the city into a dormitory and themselves into a directory. The celebrities of other places were here, Hesselbach's "drag," Odin Bowie's sharp-like Cotton Gerald, Ryan, somebody's daring menagerie and universal circus, John Chamberlaine's entire Garrison lobby, and everybody who was on speaking terms with any resident. General Sherman's handsome staff officer, Andenreid, was Marshal of the day, assisted by all the heroes of the late cruel war, wearing their gilt uniforms.

When Monday at 9 o'clock came, a cannon in the United States barracks saluted the world. Some other cannon, at the Navy barracks, saluted the remaining portion of mankind, and immediately the avenue and police ... the avenue for a whole mile was ... it was seen to be lined with thousands of people, and festooned with streamers, and down the vista presiding over it, the white Capitol looked upon the fun, unmoved as a statue. Indescribably ferocious music broke from every hotel balcony. Johnny Cake Marsh ... from Willard's to the Ebbitt, where Shoo Fly stopped the way as far as the ... position, which was ... saying ... the ... were from the ... St. James called out ... the ... Champagne Charley was remarking on the Little Church 'Round the Corner to the Victoria Hotel, where a brass band of German ... was ... on the line toward the Washington Hotel, where all the Ohio delegation, led by John A. Bingham, and accompanied by Henry Wilson with a hymn-book, desired Sally to Come Up the Middle. Further along there was more extraordinary nonsense set to music.

THE SERVING KNIGHTS.

At once about twenty persons in country buggies appeared abreast, off went a cannon, and everybody yelled, while the hoofs rattled down the Nicolson like fifty wooden mallets. Next, more races came off, and all along this progress the uncloseting of negro teeth ran like a bolt of white lightning. High above the drums and trumpets screamed a loud "yaw! yaw!" When the accompanying mouths opened at any accident, unseen shoe-fronts appeared to develope on the sidewalk. Occasionally some stentorian would cry (and nudge) "Oh! what a race!" but the justice of the remark was conveyed in itself, and, to his disgust, the cynic only added to the hilarity. After awhile we had a grand promenade on horseback and in barouches, everybody driving like steam.

THE GRAND PROMENADE.

I drove a number of admiring rustics from serious places like New York and Chicago, as many times as Joshua encompassed Jericho, up and down this Avenue, and whenever they exclaimed that it was all nonsense, I returned with civic asperity:

"Of course it is, and that's the reason why it is a success. It was designed to be nonsense!"

Your true American always recognizes nonsense when he sees it, as if he was disappointed because it was what he had expected. He demands perfectly logical nonsense. Like the man in Hans Breitmann, who said that Hans thought himself funny just because he made everybody laugh, the business-American confronts a joke as if it were a personal injustice. And yet, I had to smile to see, occasionally, the dreadful gravity with which some merry masker revealed his face, to see the anxious look out of the passing carriages, that ghost of business going by, that ache of the *negotiant* behind the would-be harlequin. How ashamed we are of a laugh!

The street on both sides was a wall of heads, through the common catacomb peeping out some famous skull,—yonder old Tecumseh, the merriest General in peace; yonder Ulysses, with that pitiable look of one to whom the perpendicular position was a little painful; yonder the venerable Justice, all fleecy white round about his good laugh; yonder Blaine, amongst his children, roaring with tears in his eyes; yonder Colfax; yonder four *attachés,* burnt brown but agrin; yonder Boutwell, smiling religiously. Down the avenue, on horseback, in an old cast-off white spring overcoat, with a gold-beaded cane, rode Beau Hickman, with the relics of lost empire hanging in tatters to him; yonder a couple of Senators consorting in a barouche; yonder the queen of the New York *demi-monde,* beside her shabby gamester—a queen who has tried all realms and abdicated them all, because their common sceptre she could never retain—constancy. The representative world in all its seven ages rolled over the wooden blocks or peered down from the houses, but amongst them one face alone showed absolute delight—Africa! Great, unexpecting, undemonstrative race, with no dark lining to thy smile, when will we paler faces leave of this earth for thy career when we are done with it?

THE TOURNAMENT.

The remainder of the day was taken up with goat races, sack races, foot races, and mule races, and with that queer Maryland spectacle called a tournament. A tournament is a riding match at full gallop toward a line of rings suspended, the rider, dressed in a fine costume, and called a Knight, seeking to bear off the rings with a long rod. The region about Washington is peopled by a race of youths brought up to fox-hunting, and very expert at breakneck riding. This part of the show was very good, and was given some of the splendors of Ivanhoe by the Knight of the Checkers ... running down an adventurous darky, by which the Knight and horse went to wood, while the negro rolled into a ball, and has never since been heard of. This reads like a goblin romance.

THE LESSER RACES.

The goat races were wonderful. The goats ran on a little piece and tried to bolt through the legs of the crowd, but the crowd replied, roaring, "No go! Go it!" Then the crowd rushed at and pushed the goats up upon the goats, at which the goats cried "baa," and looked up toward the White House as if wanting to know what in the name of sense a Carnival was.

The sack races gave rise to some serious reflections. Everybody was put in a sack and turned contrary ways, and then started. With magnetic unanimity they all groped toward the Treasury. They led to the suspicion that they were members of General Spinner's Seraglio, turning their backs upon our Bosphorus, the Tiber, No. 2. They ultimately proved to be all politicians. This race was not a success.

The man who won the foot race was a prodigy. He grasped the golden prize and crossed the goal, and fainted. The band at once struck up the national air of Shi-bas-bib-bee!

As to the wheelbarrow races, they suggested unpleasantly the day-after-to-morrow, the unvarying hours of labor, and created, no great enthusiasm with anybody who knew the weight of a hod of mortar, or the avoirdupois connection of a load of bricks. This race was a reflection on the occasion.

POOR DOG.

The most exciting of these smaller races was not put down upon the programme. Everybody, on both sides, ran into it, and nobody knew where it would end. Suddenly it began ... at the end of the avenue, and then everybody would rush, hands, and stumble, and ... the dog, driving him up the broad, open street, where he would seek in vain anywhere a friendly opportunity to escape. The whole crowd ... six or eight deep for the whole distance, ... the terrifying demonstrations ... followed the poor quadruped ... from both sides, and he gasped finally but with fright or exhaustion. How the human nature ... more terrible in its amusement than its ambition.

AN EPISODE.

There was one dog—a beautiful, sleek spaniel—which I saw at its master's side and noted for its comely limbs, fine eyes, and trustfulness. It went about with him like a child, say like his girl. Everybody was merry, and so felt this exquisite creature. Soon after I saw that same comely spaniel trotting about uneasily alone. It had wandered from the owner and was seeking for him. Unconsciously it observed the wide-open entrance to the avenue, near the Treasury, for it sought there the gate and broad "the way," and the young spaniel peeped in. Immediately there arose a ... cry of exultation, which propelled the poor dog upon its own alarm a rod further on, and there, while it stopped, trembling at the unaccountable change in the air of the merry people, the whole long multitude caught the infection. The dog rushed first to one side, then to the other; the very children and women kicked him back; he darted to the open place where he had entered, policemen and men repulsed him; the valves of that funnel gate gave admittance only, and let nothing out. Far along the way the mocking rumble of conquest resounded to deliver up this helpless, quivering victim to their pleasure also. The little beauty saw only a long way open, and with its daily ... ran ... straight ... full of fear, and loins shuddering, it placed its muzzle to the street and dashed down the savage gauntlet. Like a mote of gray light it traversed the vista, its little soul in its eyes and feet—the pet of the fireside trying the first ordeal of the mercy of the highway. There was an awful meaning in the blue dead boot, the laugh, the satisfaction, the insatiate appetite of the crowd for that helpless terror, from the Treasury to the Capitol, from the Capitol back, and back again, the dog went bounding, but the howl never ceased. It never proposed to cease. It was insatiable, until the spaniel should die or escape. Many times the dog ran to individual feet and fell there fawning like a human being, as if it had found men so kind in all its previous life that human nature must somewhere be compassionate. Ah! not in the mob is there compassion any more than in the monopoly.

The poor dumb being at last stood staggering in the midst of the street, exhausted, crazed, at the point of going mad. Some boys were stepping out to poke it in the nose, when through the thick ranks an indignant gentleman broke, scattered the boys, and lifted the dying creature to his breast. In that warm bosom it shut its eyes as he stroked it with a father's gentleness. The owner had recovered his pet. A life at least, perhaps a soul, had been redeemed from the highway. Somebody remarked, "That must be Bergh!" He reminded me more of Christ than anybody I had seen that day.

THE BALLS.

There were three great balls—two open to those who could pay $10 and $5 respectively for tickets, and the other a superb invitation ball, given in the new Corcoran Art Building, now just completed and opened. Mr. Corcoran was the Jay Cooke of the Mexican war, and he is generally regarded as the parent of the city. He is worth two or three millions of dollars, and most of it has been given upon gifts to the people of Washington, the chief hotel here and four or five institutions being due to him. The old gentleman entered with enthusiasm into this affair, gave the supper and wine at his own expense, and everybody who came was introduced to him as the host.

I shall not describe this ball, which was one of the most elaborate ever given here. There were few beautiful women, but much high dressing. The President and family and everybody of official consequence took part, and the spacious new saloons and stairways of the place had decidedly the look of a big corner of some great court and palace.

I saw one very fine girl there. A fine girl cannot be described. To tell the color of her eyes and hair diminishes the conception of her. To relate the elements of her dress is to weaken her by analysis. As she is, all life and flesh, and noble raiment wrapping her round, and every rustle of her robe the appropriate music to her movements, what is like it? At a ball, she is ennobled by the consciousness of her beauty and that all men feel it, forgetting for the time that money or power is her superior; and as for goodness, it is always supposed in the truly fine girl. When she gives the eye that the batter ... to follow her, she is always most beautiful with her father, and suffers much disparagement when with any young man. The young man, somehow, appears to be ringing in. The young man is an interloper. Young man, go away from that fine girl!

THE MASQUERADE MARCH.

I have come to the end of my paper, and the mail is going out, so I can only tell you that by far the most extraordinary part of the Carnival was the second day, when there were two miles of maskers upon the avenue in broad daylight, representing every grotesque character and exaggeration possible. Devils, sailors, orphans, giants, peacocks, Hotten Grecian Bends, frumps, voters, Bismark—three-fourths of them mounted or on wagons. Where the masks were obtained I do not know. All the theatres in Christendom seemed to have been emptied. And half the night they marched up and down the broad street, in the blaze of calcium lights and fireworks. It did not mean anything, perhaps, but it was wonderful and funny.

In this Carnival there was more variety and more bulk of open air show than has probably ever been witnessed in any American city in a whole year. A few people got drunk, but that was part of the Carnival. GATH.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

A Fire Wall Blown Down on New Montgomery Street, San Francisco—A Mother and Two Children Killed in Bed.

From the San Francisco Alta, Feb. 21.

The heavy southeast wind which raged last evening will be long remembered by a portion of the community residing in the immediate vicinity of New Montgomery street. So strong was the wind that awnings, windows, etc., had to give way. But they were comparative trifles to the serious catastrophe which occurred and resulted in the death of a mother and two children, and the narrow escape of a number of other people, at the southeast corner of New Montgomery and Minna streets, the large three-story brick building, in the course of construction. Our reporter is informed it is to have a Mansard roof. The three stories are already up, and everything was in readiness to receive the joists of the roof. On the east side of the building the fire-wall has been built. This wall is twelve inches thick, sixty-nine feet in length, and was raised fourteen feet six inches above the third story. It was not strongly braced, and it proved insufficient to stand against the fury of the wind. At twelve minutes before 12 o'clock the occupants of the two-story frame building adjoining, No. 113 Minna street, were aroused from their slumber by the sound of a terrible crash.

On both floors, men, women, and children screamed "murder" and "fire," in their bewilderment. Their shrieks were heartrending, and in a few moments the whole neighborhood was out of bed and on the streets, to become eye-witnesses of a scene which made their blood run cold. The horrible sight presented itself vividly; the fire wall had been blown over, crushing in the roof of the adjoining frame building, and demolishing it. An alarm was promptly sounded from box 61, which was quickly responded to, and the firemen went to work heroically to save the living and unearth from the ruins the dead. The fire wall fell in slanting, from ten to fifteen feet of the front part remaining. The portion which came down fell in on the back part of the frame building, knocking over a chimney which fell across the roof of this and the frame building, No. 111, adjoining.

The building—No. 113—was a mass of ruins, the roof caved in, the flooring sent through, and its sides knocked out. It was standing in a tumbling condition, the whole ready to fall at the next blast. For a time there were apprehensions that the portion of the fire-wall remaining would fall and kill the firemen who were actively at work, or some of the crowd. It was with considerable difficulty that the police were enabled to keep back the people, who were only standing in the way.

As soon as the firemen could make their way through the ruins, they started in to remove the debris and rescue the occupants of the building. The first party brought out was Oscar Alderman, a house-mover by occupation.

In conversation with a reporter of the *Alta,* Mr. Alderman stated that during the evening he was in the grocery store at the corner of Minna and Second streets, where, in company with several others, he was conversing about this new brick building. Among those present was one of the bosses of the job. Alderman says he made a remark that the fire-wall, which he thinks was about twelve inches thick, "did not look exactly right;" to which the boss replied that "it was perfectly safe and well braced." Alderman went home, and had been in bed but a short time when he heard the crash on the roof which fell in. He was sleeping on the second floor, and was thrown out of bed, and went through with the ruins from above, landing on the first floor. He received several severe bruises on his legs and arms, and was taken to No. 4 engine house, on Second street.

The second floor rooms were occupied by Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Cooney, who had sleeping with them Mary Shelly, all of whom were safely brought out. The front rooms on the first floor were occupied by several young men, who also managed to escape uninjured.

The most painful occurrence was the discovery, in the rear room on the first floor, of the mangled remains of a mother and two children, covered with blood, their faces disfigured, and their limbs broken. One after the other was found with life extinct, in the same bed. The mother was Mrs. McDonald, who kept the house, and rented out rooms. Her husband is one of the watchmen at the State Prison. She was formerly Mrs. Sherry. In her bed, sleeping with her, was an infant boy, ten months old, and her daughter, Lizzie Sherry, aged eleven years, both of whom were killed with her by the falling timbers and brick. Their remains were brought out and carried to the residence of a neighbor.

In the same room with Mrs. McDonald was her son, James Sherry, aged about 12 years. He had a miraculous escape from death. When found by the firemen, he was near the bedside of his mother, almost speechless. He was carried out to another house and was the first to receive surgical treatment. When the physician commenced to examine him, the lad, in trembling voice, exclaimed, "I suppose I am more frightened than hurt." He was requested to move one of his legs. It pained him so much, that he said, "I can't do it; don't ask me to do." It was ascertained that no limbs were broken, but that he had sustained very serious contusions.

The last party brought out was an old man named John O'Connor, who sustained no serious injury. At a late hour the firemen were still at work clearing away the debris and throwing off from the roof the hanging chimney and bricks.

The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest, at which a rigid investigation will be made to ascertain all the facts, and if there is any blame, attach it to where it belongs.

Protest Against Woman Suffrage.

A strongly-worded appeal against the woman suffrage movement has been put in circulation by the Anti-Suffrage Committee of Washington, D. C. The writer, Mrs. Almira L. Phelps, [illegible] ... the introduction of Mrs. Emma Willard, to oppose earnestly a movement in every way unwise and unnecessary. Sharpness the great danger to result if such a question attains the importance claimed for it by its advocates, and says:

"So long as these women were few in numbers, and without influence, their opinions excited little attention; but they have now become a formidable power, threatening to subvert the social organism by obtaining the sanction of law. Lectures are given on the subject of 'Women's Rights' by women of culture and refinement, who, in gentle tones and well-rounded periods, declaim against the injustice of making their sex subordinate to man—if they do not actually impeach the Almighty for making a distinction between the sexes in their creation, they do so virtually—and as for St. Paul's authority, they consider it as of no account in the settling of the woman question."

To the contrary, Mrs. Phelps says, is persuaded by arguments of vast weight, and which can be disturbed by such finding. "Let us women, relieve them of further perplexity about *our rights.* Let us rather study how we may best serve our country by averting its calamities and dangers, that we may quietly use for good such influence as our intelligence, wisdom, and domestic virtues give us, with our sons, husbands, and brothers, on whom the public burdens and toils, and on whose patriotism the safety of the country depends. May one deep voice from North and East unite in harmony with the words from South and West, announcing to our National Government, We do not ask for women's suffrage; we protest against its being forced upon us. We ask to remain in the sphere in which God has placed us."

With this circular there is a formal petition to Congress protesting against the movement.

THE INDIANA "RESIGNERS."

An Address.

To the People of Indiana:

The undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Indiana have resigned their seats.

A proper respect for ourselves and the various constituencies which we represented demand from us an exposition of the motives which influenced our action.

In explanation of our conduct, we respectfully submit the following statement of facts:

We have been, as a minority on the floor of the House, compelled to submit to novel, unjust, unprecedented, and tyrannical rulings from the Speaker, made for the sole and only purpose of furthering party schemes and interests.

We have been denied our privilege to be heard in support of right, principle, and law. Our constitutional rights as a minority have been disregarded, and we have been trampled under foot by the majority without the least shadow of justice or decency. Brute force and not reason has been employed to subject us to the arbitrary and unconstitutional demands of the majority. What we have claimed as a privilege, and never before questioned by any deliberative body, has been denied us.

Forbearing to take the step we have finally been compelled to take, our forbearance has been construed into abject submission to their behests.

They demanded that we should acquiesce in the will of the majority to enact an infamous, iniquitous, and unconstitutional measure, known as House Bill No. 263, to apportion the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes, denying us, by the operation of the "previous question," the right to amend or suggest any change in the proposed law. And by reason of the accidental majority of the Democratic party upon the floor of the House, all debate and all amendments were not only cut off, but the bill referred to was placed out of its regular order, and given precedence over all other important legislation then pending; and, having been passed to engrossment under the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, in direct violation of law, to complete the infamy the bill was, by sheer force of Democratic power, made the special order for the next day at 9 o'clock a. m., thereby declaring that all legislation, of whatever character or importance, should be postponed until the unjust and unconstitutional behests of the majority should be subserved.

The enormity and infamous character of this measure will be seen when it is considered that, should this bill become a law, the Republican party might carry the State by 15,000 majority, and yet under its provisions the Democracy would still control both branches of the General Assembly, thus giving to a minority, in express violation of the wishes of a majority of the people, the United States Senators and all the officers to be chosen by the General Assembly.

Indeed, it was the open and avowed purpose of the majority, in the language of the representative from Monroe County (Mr. Mitchell), to so re-district the State that the Republicans should never again have a majority in the General Assembly.

This bill was offered by the Democrats as an *amendment* to the present apportionment law, when it was in fact an entire new and distinct law to take the place of the present law, which was passed by the Legislature in 1867.

The enumeration upon which this law was passed was made in 1866; the law passed in 1867.

Our Constitution, Article 4, Sections 4 and 5, reads as follows, to-wit:

[illegible] ...

It will be seen that, by the express terms of the constitution above quoted, every six years only can an apportionment be made for Legislative purposes, and that this must be done at the session next after the enumeration of the inhabitants are made. Nor, then, till after the enumeration now being taken is completed, could such a measure be constitutionally passed—that is, not until the session of 1877. Yet the Democracy, because of their power, proposed to override the constitution, and place upon our statute books this act, thus showing that the Democracy in the present Legislature are wholly regardless of law and constitution, and are as revolutionary in character now as they were ten years ago.

We earnestly appealed to the Democracy to postpone the consideration of this bill till a later day in the session, so that the many important measures pending might be finally acted upon, and all non-political questions in which the people are interested settled; but our appeals were treated with contempt.

Having taken an oath to support the constitution of the State when we took our seats, we could not sit silently by, and suffer the final accomplishment by the Democracy of this unjust, unconstitutional, and revolutionary measure, without feeling that we would be chargeable as accessories to the crime; and to prevent it, we resigned our seats as members of the Legislature.

We confidently appeal to the intelligent, law-abiding people of Indiana to sustain our action.

William S. Ballinger,	George W. Friedley,
R. T. St. John,	Fielding Beeler,
Hiram S. Biggs,	Edward King,
W. W. Butterworth,	James H. Ruddell,
Edward Calkins,	Oliver H. Wilson,
Wm. H. Calkins,	W. W. Conner,
Anthony R. Gordon,	William Helllein,
Benjamin F. Hill,	Robert P. Hooker,
A. M. Kennedy,	T. S. Kirkpatrick,
John S. Krepps,	T. S. Lines,
John B. Milikan,	Sam Myers,
George A. Netherton,	W. Rawles,
William P. Rhodes,	S. D. Salts,
David Sayers,	James P. Snodgrass,
Asahel Stone,	William T. Strickland,
Henry A. White,	Benjamin F. Williams,
Marcus Wood,	John E. Woodard.

THE VALUE OF A HOOP SKIRT.

Thrilling Adventure on Lake Champlain—Breaking Through the Ice Two Miles from Shore—Heroism of a Young Lady—How She Saved Her Lover's Life.

Plattsburg, N.Y. (Feb. 20), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

An incident so romantic and unusual, and with a denouement so pleasing, occurred near here one day recently, that I send the particulars to you. Lake Champlain, on which this place is situated, is one of the most beautiful sheets of water probably in America, and Cumberland Bay, where one of the most brilliant naval engagements of the war of 1812 was fought and won by Commodore McDonough, of the American fleet, against the British under Commodore Downie, furnishes one of the grandest skating parks or ponds one could wish to see. It is the favorite resort of young ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity on moonlight evenings. One evening, a short time since, a young lady and gentleman of this village, who had frequently been skating on the bay, before, went out upon the bay, but believing in the old axiom that "two's company," went to an unfrequented part, where they could enjoy the charms and each other's society unmolested.

After skating for some little time near the shore, the gentleman proposed that they should go further out where the ice was smoother, to which she consented, and they accordingly ventured out about two miles.

Here they found the ice in beautiful condition, and the gentleman was proceeding to do the grapevine, forward and backward roll, together with many other fancy figures only known to accomplished skaters, when suddenly the ice gave way beneath him, and in a moment he found himself struggling in the cold water, unable to extricate himself, the ice breaking as fast as he attempted to raise himself on its edge. The young lady, true to her womanly instincts, began to scream at the top of her voice, but the privacy they had sought had taken them beyond the hearing of all who could have been of service to them. He besought her to go to the shore and endeavor to procure assistance, but she well knew he must perish before she could get back, even if she found no difficulty in procuring assistance. Then an idea came into her head, and she immediately put it in execution.

She first took off her jacket and dress, and tying them together, undertook to reach him with one end; but it was too short, and, yielding ice warned her when she started toward him and endeavored to throw him one end. What more could she do? She hesitated a moment; then slipping off her gaiters both stockings were knotted to the end of the dress and jacket, and yet it was too short. Meantime, the young man was rapidly becoming exhausted, and, if she was to save him, no time was to be lost. For a moment her hands disappeared in the drapery about her waist, and then something fell on the ice at her feet—it was her hoop skirt. This was quickly severed into half a dozen pieces, and added to the jacket, dress, and stockings, and, to her great delight, this made the line long enough to reach him. Bravely she tugged at one end of it, while he clutched the other and with the grip of a man who knew that that was all which stood between him and eternity. In a few minutes she landed him safely on the solid ice, and then the red jacket, and dress were wrapped about her as best they could be, and the two started for home, where they arrived without being noticed by anyone. Few were the words spoken on the journey home; but they must have been to the purpose, as the wedding cards are out, and before the ice shall disappear from our beautiful lake the spring they will be married.

INTEREST ON RAILROAD BONDS.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the Payment of Interest on Bonds Issued in Aid of Railroads—Case of the Union Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.

Senator Carpenter made a report, to-day, from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were authorized by a resolution to ascertain that, to inquire and report whether any railroad company which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse the United States for the interest paid on such bonds before the maturity of the principal thereof, and, if so, what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement; and, by a resolution of February 16, 1871, were instructed to inquire and report as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all the compensation for services rendered for the United States, by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches to apply on the interest of the bonds issued by the United States to aid in the construction of said roads.

[illegible] ...

Abuses by Railroad Corporations—A Petition.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 25.

A petition is now in general circulation in this State, in which the Legislature is asked to pass laws for the following purposes: To prevent any railroad corporation from owning more real estate than is actually needed for the use to be determined by some official, disinterested authority; to prevent railroad corporations from owning the stock of its own or other companies, except by special laws; to limit the dividends of railroad corporations, and require them to pay ten per cent per annum on the original cost of their construction and equipment, in cases where a road has been in use more than five years; to prevent railroad corporations from issuing stock or scrip dividends based on surplus earnings of its road, and to declare all such issues heretofore made illegal and void; to provide means for allowing the substitution in cases, if any exist, where corporations claim rights such as are claimed for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; to reduce and regulate rates on local or through freight; to regulate rates of commutation; to prevent railroad corporations charging more for carrying goods at less than they do a greater distance; to insure protection to life and limb than longer ...; to prevent excessive charges ... to compel palace cars to be furnished for ...; to establish a uniform rate of fares and on transportation on all roads which have paid dividends on watered stock; to prevent the issuing of free passes over railroads; and create a competent board, responsible to the people, to have the supervision of all railroads in the State, to the end that their use shall be managed for the interest and welfare of the people.

A preface of this petition says that the enormous amount of real estate owned by the New York Central, the Hudson River, Harlem, and the Erie Railroad Companies in the city of New York, and by other companies in other parts of the State, has become a source of great public alarm, and that the defiance of the United States Constitution by the ... is in danger, practically, of violation. There is in the special arrangement of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, which are charged with oppressive rates, driving enterprise ... from the State by exactions, compelling the canals to surrender by carrying through freight at less than cost, driving New York to various ... violating law by demanding additional fare for "palace cars," failing to provide other suitable accommodation, trying to subsidize the Legislature, and standing against the people of the State ... The petition is sent to citizens in all parts of the State, accompanied by a circular, asking that it be circulated for as many signatures as possible, and forwarded to the Senator or Assemblyman, or to Box No. 222, Albany P. O.

REAL ESTATE.

The following were conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, Feb. 27:

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

—The Hon. Lee Claflin, father of Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, who died on Thursday last, was one of the wealthiest citizens of the State, and was remarkable for his enterprise, industry, benevolence, and integrity. He was 79 years old.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

From the New York Independent.

To the Commercial Editor of the Independent:

[illegible]

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

$33.00 CURRENCY.

Royal Havana Lottery ... J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., ...

WATCH CASES.

The Ladd Patent Stiffened

GOLD WATCH CASES.

[illegible]

THE ... Breach of ... A Hal... A Victim of ... Awarded ...

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

A colored man, answering to the name of William Lewis, was ... [illegible]

County Court.

A claim of $1,000 ... against the estate of Jonathan Burr, ... [illegible]

WILL PROVED.

The will of Henry Alkins was proved, and letters testamentary issued to ... [illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

A STRANGE STORY.

[illegible]

INTEREST ON RAILROAD BONDS.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the Payment of Interest on Bonds Issued in Aid of Railroads—Case of the Union Pacific Road.

REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

$30.00 CURRENCY.

WATCH CASES.

The Ladd Patent Stiffened

GOLD WATCH CASES.

THE LAW COURTS.

Breach of Promise Squelched—A Railroad Company Mulcted.

A Victim of the "Buckled" Roof Awarded Damages for Injuries Received.

Circuit Court.

Superior Court.

United States Circuit Court.

Criminal Court.

County Court.

The Police Courts.

A STRANGE STORY.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 23, 1871.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A Reckless Fire Plug—Petitions and Communications.

Sewerage Matters—The Council Disagree with Mr. Tuley.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Alderman Holden in the chair.

CAN MR. CHENEY LEGALLY SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGES?

THE LATE FLOOD.

Bridgeport No Longer in Danger of an Inundation.

Cause and Effect of the Break in the Canal—The River Receding.

REPORTING IN THE COURTS.

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.

THE ARIZONA FRAUD.

Explosion of the "Mutual Colonizing and Mining Company"—"Colonel" Farnham Non Est—A Test Case in the Police Court.

Fees and Salaries.

THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Kephael

The Bridal Chamber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE

And Its Radical Cure.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Sixth Day of the Northwestern Billiard Tournament.

Matters in an Interesting Shape—Lively Times Ahead.

Chicago Turf Rumors—The Mace-Coburn Final Deposit.

Billiards.

The Turf

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

The Mystery of the United States Express Robbery Solved by a Chicago Detective.

A HAPLESS CREDITOR.

His Wife Brings Suit Against a Debtor and Gains It.

A GALLANT EX-POLICEMAN.

He Avenges His Dismissal from the Force by Thrashing Two Women.

THE LATE JOHN B. TURNER.

Respect Paid to His Memory by the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER, CHICAGO, Feb. 27, 1871.

Jno. C. Gault, General Superintendent:

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Man.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, CHICAGO, Feb. 27, 1871.

JNO. C. GAULT, General Superintendent.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Colonel Jussen and the Tanners.

A Disgusting Brawl.

Coroner's Inquest.

Court House Expenditures.

Board of Police.

Missing Man.

Mr. D. B. Walker, a lumber manufacturer, living at No. 66 Michigan avenue, is the object of considerable anxiety among his friends.

Miscellaneous.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 27—11 p. m.

Boots and Shoes.

Physical Culture.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Suspension of the Wheeling Savings Institution—Incendiary Fire—Railroad Accident.

INDIANA.

Leading Democrats Get their Heads Together—Pendleton vs. Hendricks—Killed by the Cars—German Rejoicing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Coal Miners of the Lehigh Region Issue Their Manifesto.

Obituary.

Personal.

FOREIGN.

Peace Message from the Emperor to the Empress of Germany.

The Paris Press in Denunciation of the Peace Settlement.

Revolting Scene in Paris.

A Police Agent Thrown Into the River and Stoned to Death.

Proceedings in the English Parliament.

FRANCE.

THE SETTLEMENT.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26.—An official despatch from Paris states that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. Thiers arrives in Bordeaux to-morrow.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Emperor William telegraphs from Versailles to the Empress Augusta as follows:

"With a deeply moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that preliminaries have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them.

(Signed) "WILHELM."

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPAIN AND EGYPT.

SAN DOMINGO.

ROUMANIA.

THE CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sedgwick Street Improvement.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(Continued from First Page.)

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOND AND MONEY MARKETS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOLD.

STOCKS.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment Question at Little Rock—How the Clayton Men Have the Matter Cut and Dried—Clayton Himself Preparing to Visit Washington.

Removal.

The office of Limberg & Crone, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, has been removed to room 5, second floor, in the new Safety Deposit Building, west of the Sherman, and opposite the Court House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

An Article of True Merit—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and best hair-dressing—promoting the growth and beauty of the hair, and repels the pernicious effects of lead and sulphur dyes.

For Corns, Bunions, Burns, Boils, use Stephens' All Right Salve. Druggists have it. 25 cents per box. Sent on receipt of price. Address F. Kirk Stephens, 61 Clark street.

Chapped Hands and Face Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

DIED.

MACHINERY.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 59 South Clark-st.

A GRAND BILL. LAST WEEK OF HANKY PANKY. LA SOMNAMBULA; Or, the Maid, the Mill, the Miller, the Moss, the Mystery, the Mischief, and the Mistake. NEXT WEEK A NEW PANTOMIME.

GLOBE THEATRE.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR LITTLE NELL,

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION,

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

For one week only, the Renowned Artiste MR. CHAS. FECHTER AND Miss Carlotta Leclercq. RUY BLAS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager

LAST KISS, or The Soldier's Grave.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

FARWELL HALL. PRESIDENT BLANCHARD, FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, on the "Relations of Free Masonry to Popular Government."

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, February 28, at 10 o'clock,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Brussels, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets, Druggets, Mats, &c., AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, March 1, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

75 DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS (Breech Loaders)

DRY GOODS, LINENS, MUSLINS, PRINTS, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, A SPLENDID STOCK OF Custom-made Clothing, Woollens, Tailors' Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., AT AUCTION, On Thursday, March 2, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING We will sell without reserve, AT AUCTION, On Thursday Morning, March 2, A SPLENDID STOCK OF Custom-Made Clothing.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

FIRST BOOT AND SHOE TRADE SALE FOR 1871.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st., On Wednesday, March 1, at 9 1-2 a. m.

At which time will be offered, by catalogue, MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' Boots, Shoes, Bals., Creoles, Brogans, and Slippers, Women's, Misses' and Children's Bals., Polish Congress, Buskins and Slippers. Of every grade and style.

REGULAR SALE, On Tuesday, February 28, at 9 1-2 a. m., By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st., of DRY GOODS, Clothing, Hosiery, Linens, Underwear, Crash, Notions, Velvet Caps, &c., &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINANCIAL.

$16,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards.

$25,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT.

WANTED TO RENT.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

TO LEASE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$200 WILL SECURE TO A GOOD MAN A

$500 SECURES RETIRING PARTNER'S

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY A DRUG STORE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON.

Bill Passed in the House Repealing the Duties on Foreign Coal.

The Omnibus Bill Amended and Finally Passed.

"Reciprocity" Items, Aggregating $9,000,000, Stricken Out.

The Pacific Railroad Bond Controversy.

The Position Taken by the Roads Sustained by the Senate.

Passage of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill in the House.

Large Edition of the Agricultural Report of 1870 Ordered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EARNINGS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

A SCRAMBLE FOR THE FLOOR.

DUTY ON COAL REMOVED.

BUTLER'S KU-KLUX BILL.

GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[To the Associated Press.]

OFFICERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

SAN DOMINGO.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.